

MANUFACTURERS

Of Woolen Goods Heard by Ways and Means Committee.

THEY DO NOT WANT FREE WOOL.

Not Agree to Protection to the Growers Equal to that They Ask Themselves. Starting Figures Showing How the Wilson Law Has Depressed the Industry--Enormous Importation of Foreign Goods Closed Down the Factories--A Shoddy Man's Claim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The first speaker upon the schedule of woolen manufacturers to-day was S. N. B. North, of Boston, secretary of the national wool manufacturers' association, who made a statement in behalf of the organization. The association counseled moderation in fixing rates, requesting moderate protection, which would enable them to reopen their mill, but not excessive duties, and a promise of permanence. Changes were only a less evil, he said, than rates too low to permit competition with foreigners. The wool manufacturers had suffered more than any other class by the tariff of 1894. The months preceding the tariff revision of 1894 and the two years subsequent included the most disastrous period to American woolen manufacturers. The bulk of the woolen and worsted machinery had been wholly or partially idle. At present there was more machinery in operation than during the summer, but the general condition of the manufacturer was bad. Other causes besides the tariff contributed to business paralysis, but the prospect of a business revival brought no promise of improvement to this industry.

Imports of cloths in 1895 run up to 49,675,000 pounds, almost equal to the three years, 1891, 1892 and 1893, under the McKinley act. The largest quantity of cloths imported in any year before was 16,248,313 in 1892, and the increase in 1895 over the largest previous year was 34 per cent. The total imports of manufactures of wool in 1895 were valued at \$30,312,000 foreign value. The duty paid value was \$30,000,000; about one-third the value of woollens made in the mills of the United States in such a year as 1890, and equal to about one-half the domestic production in 1895. The United States has enough machinery when in operation to supply home consumption. These importations at low valuations, he said, crowded upon a sluggish market, broke down the domestic manufacturers, while the foreigners so overvalued the business that they suffered from the reaction. No recovery of the market seemed possible under the existing tariff. The cause was that the quality of goods was falling so that the unit of value, a pound of imported goods, fell from 90 cents in 1894 to 60 cents in 1895. The decrease in value was due partly to the general fall in values; also to two phases of the tariff.

Effect of Advalorem Duties. First, the removal of weight duties let down the bars to cloths practically excluded heretofore. The ad valorem basis allowed the importation of the meanest qualities of goods, the products of Batley and Dewbury districts in England, where the making of woollens has been reduced to a science. Higher grades of American goods had been compelled to compete with these at prices fixed by the poorer qualities. Consequently American manufacturers were being driven to use shoddy to compete.

Second, the systematic consignment of goods at prices less than the cost of manufacture abroad and their sale in this country at less than the cost of manufacture here, so that the domestic manufacturer, compelled to calculate his costs six months in advance has been unable to know what conditions he might have to meet.

It was the belief of wool manufacturers that while the law nominally allows duties of 40 to 50 per cent the protection afforded by undervaluations did not exceed 25 to 35 per cent. The manufacturer did not complain of the present rates, but of the form in which they were assessed and the manner collected, and to the dividing lines in the levying of an ad valorem duty, and particularly to the dividing line at 50 cents a pound, which tempted importers to save 10 per cent in duties by undervaluations of 2 or 3 cents a pound. The manufacturers desired a law reducing undervaluations to a minimum and operating with certainty and equity.

A special committee of the rate association of wool manufacturers, after a year's investigation, had concluded that it was impossible to do away with the ad valorem principle because of variations in weave, texture, materials and finish, which distinguish woollens from other textures. Therefore the compensatory duty was the vital part of the wool schedule. It was the misfortune of the industry that it was the only one upon whose raw materials the protective policy required a duty to be placed which correspondingly increased its cost.

Other duties on raw materials did not offset the cost of the finished product. Ohio wool had dropped in value from 23 cents in 1892 to 18 1/2 cents in 1895. The 1892 price was 31 cents above the secured pound of the London price of the corresponding grade of Australian wool, while the 1895 price was below the London price. The purpose of the compensatory duty was to place the American manufacturer in the same position as though he had his goods duty-free. The compensatory duty had never before accomplished this.

Mr. North discussed in detail the theory of the compensatory duty, and estimated the manufacturing loss on wool at an average of 45 per cent. At heretofore assessed the duty bore no relation to the value of the material; it might be equivalent to 50 per cent or to 150 per cent ad valorem, according to shrinkage and was a tax on every pound of dirt and grease imported with the wool. The compensatory duty was based on shrinkage of 60 per cent. The tariff on secured wool three times as high as on greasy, fixed by the growers, established in the law a uniform shrinkage of 65 to 75 per cent, but compelled the manufacturer to import greasy wool. The compensatory duty was to place the American manufacturer in the same position as though he had his goods duty-free. The compensatory duty had never before accomplished this.

Do Not Want Free Wool. The manufacturers of the wool duty were:

1. It restricted him to the narrowest limits in the selection of foreign wools, excluding him from many blends in which the foreign manufacturer got the best results.
2. This concentration of American purchasers upon a small class of foreign wools increased the price of those wools.
3. It correspondingly enlarged the

choice and cheapened the price of the wools of the foreign manufacturer.

4. All restrictions of the old law upon the importation of wool were devised to embarrass the manufacturer, implying that the whole business of importing wool was tainted with fraud. Nevertheless, the manufacturers did not resist the wool duties, they agreed to a protection on wool equal to the protection they expected on their own goods, but they resisted any return to the extreme characteristics of previous schedules. The use of foreign wools have become indispensable. The supply of fine wools grown here was decreasing because the farmer found greater profit in mutton sheep. Non-American manufacturers bought foreign wool for any purpose for which domestic would serve, because he had to advance money on imported to pay duties eight or ten months before he could realize by sales.

There had been no year before 1893 when the requirements of the domestic wool supply, and the manufacturer under a proper tariff would promise the wool grower a quick market for all his raw material.

A plea for the small mills was made by Thomas Sampson, of Rhode Island, who protested against high duties on raw shoddy. The same subject was handled by Sigmond Muhlhauser, of Cleveland, O., the head of the largest establishment of its character in the country, employing seven hundred hands. Mr. Muhlhauser depreciated the prevalent impression that shoddy was a fraud. It was made from remnants of pure wool which manufacturers bought it to mix with new wools. When the witness declared that all the leading manufacturers were his customers there was an outcry from the assembled manufacturers. The witness said that the shoddy business had flourished better under the McKinley law than the Wilson law. Unlike Mr. Sampson, the witness wanted higher duties.

Mr. McMillin asked him, "would you have any objection to file with the committee a list of manufacturers who buy your goods?"

The witness replied that he would be glad to do so. He explained that he made 2,000 grades of goods. In the best grades he mixed 12 per cent of pure wool; the poorer grades were all of rags. All of his customers bought of him with full knowledge of the character of his goods.

Emil Rinke, an importer, representing several manufacturers, asked that wool hats be taken from the blanket clause of the wool schedule and a clause covering "hats of wool, wool, wholly or partly manufactured, including wool hat bodies," be inserted in the paragraph with the article of wool not otherwise provided for. They rejected the McKinley rates.

Wilson H. Brown, of Philadelphia, spoke for several eastern manufacturers. They assumed, he said, that the bill would be based on the lines of the McKinley act, and asked to have clauses one and two of the McKinley act, which dealt with the worsted wool, combined in one clause.

A Patriotic Reply. Chairman Dingley obtained the statement from other manufacturers that with their improved machinery worsted manufacturers were using much more of class one. Mr. Turner inquired of Mr. Brown if the manufacturers would not prefer free wools, which gave them among other advantages, a wider range of selection. The manufacturer answered in the negative because, he explained, free wool decreased the flock of the farmers, decreased the purchasing power and the same condition ran through all the industries.

Mr. Moses urged the committee to pay attention to under-valuation of consigned goods, and suggested an application of ad valorem duties to them, or some discrimination against them.

Robert Stuntz, of New York, a manufacturer of woollen rags and carpets, of the Smyrna style, who stated that he represented the only factory making the goods in the country, asked for higher protection.

The committee then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE

A Long and Busy Session—Mr. Mills Will Speak on the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The senate had a long and busy session to-day, passing a number of bills on the calendar, including several amendments to the law of navigation, and also the bill authorizing the President to reapportion to the navy Commander Quackenbush, whose case has occasioned much controversy. Progress was made on the bill for free homesteads on Indian lands, but a final vote was not reached. Mr. Platt opposed the bill in a lengthy speech, pointing out that it would cost the government a loss of many millions. It was disclosed during the day that Representative-elect Edward E. Robbins was the author of the letters from Havana read in the senate yesterday. The other Cuban development of the day was a joint resolution offered by Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas), declaring that the power of recognizing the independence of Cuba and appropriating \$10,000 for a United States minister to the republic of Cuba. Mr. Mills will speak on the resolution next Monday. Following is the resolution:

"Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives, that the independence of Cuba is hereby recognized, and the sum of \$10,000 is hereby appropriated for salary and expenses of a minister to that government whenever such minister shall be appointed by the President."

An effort by Senator Perkins, of California to fix next Wednesday for consideration the bill for an industrial commission to consider problems of labor, etc., was defeated to-day by dilatory tactics.

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The Pacific railroad funding bill, which is considered the most important piece of legislation which will come before Congress at this session came up to-day in the house under a special order which allows two days for general debate and one day for amendments and debate under the five minute rule with provision for a final vote on Monday next. There was a great deal of interest in the measure, and the members gave all the speakers very close attention. A huge map of the route with their feed-water basins and frame erected in the area in front of the speaker's rostrum and served to illustrate many of the points made. There were only four speakers to-day, Mr. Powers, (Rep., Va.), the chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, who opened with an editorially worded speech in support of the bill, Mr. Hubbard, (Rep., Mo.), the minority member of the committee, who has charge of the opposition, and Messrs. Grow, (Rep., Pa.), and Bell, (Dem., Texas), who spoke respectively for and against the measure.

The Mors Claim.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The senate, in executive session, has adopted a resolution instructing the committee on foreign relations to investigate the payment of the Mors claim. The resolution was introduced by Senator Chandler and instructs the committee to ascertain among other things whether the settlement, providing for the payment of \$1,500,000 on account of the claim, was a fair one. It also directs the committee to ascertain whether the payment of the claim involved any assurance from this government as to the attitude this country would maintain in the Cuban insurrection.

The senate agreed to the resolution without division or debate and without requiring any assurance that there was any suspicion that the settlement had not been regular, members of the committee on foreign relations say they do not anticipate that a general investigation will be undertaken into the question.

New Pacific Railroad Bill. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Senator Morgan has offered a substitute for the Pacific railroad bill, which provides for a board of trustees consisting of nine members, four to be appointed from west of the Mississippi river and four east and one who shall be president of the board whose locality is not specified. These men shall not be stockholders of the roads and shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate. They shall take control of the roads and manage them as a corporation with a view of settling the debt. Provision is made for a four per cent sinking fund. The whole debt is to be refunded in bonds bearing 3 per cent interest and running thirty years. Senator Morgan says that under his bill the roads can be made to pay all liabilities within twenty-five years.

HANSBROUGH'S SUCCESS

Will Be Due to a Combination of Peculiar Circumstances.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 7.—The election of Hansbrough to the senate from this state is practically accomplished. His supporters have the pledges of a majority of the Republican members of the legislature and unless these pledges are broken Hansbrough will win on the first ballot. This result was accomplished under most peculiar conditions. Three weeks ago the opposition to Hansbrough's return was in the majority, but this opposition was not united. On Sunday the blizzard choked up every line of railroad in the state, leaving Hansbrough's opponents at Fargo and Grand Forks unable to reach here.

The Hansbrough men had a majority of the Republicans here and they selected the opportunity to make up the slate for both legislative houses. The anti-Hansbrough men were without organization; the house had to organize Tuesday, and the anti-Hansbrough men were compelled to come into the senate from outside, leaving their offices in disarray.

Every man came into the legislative caucus and subscribed to the slate, but there were still a few shaky ones in the senate, which has not elected its officers. Subsequent events settled the matter. Colonel W. H. Matthews, national committeeman, had just returned from a trip to Cleveland to see Hanna, who refused to interfere against Hansbrough. It is said that Robinson has wired from Fargo, releasing all who were pledged to him.

BRYAN AND ALTDIED

Spoke at a Free Silver Jackson Day Banquet in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—In the banquet hall of the Tremont house, the silver branch of the Democracy held to-night its banquet in celebration of "Jackson's Day." The banquet was under the auspices of the W. J. Bryan League and was held one day in advance of Jackson Day proper, as the distinguished guest of the league, Mr. Bryan, could not be present to-morrow, having an engagement in Omaha. The banquet hall was gorgeously decorated when at 10 o'clock the doors were thrown open to the 300 followers of Mr. Bryan.

Carter H. Harrison, the first president of the league, was at the head of the table and acted as toast-master. Mr. Bryan being seated at the head of the table, it was fully midnight when Mr. Harrison rapped for order and in a few pleasant, well-chosen words, introduced Mr. Bryan. The latter was greeted with great applause when he arose to speak in response to the toast of "Andrew Jackson" and frequently throughout his address he was compelled to pause while his hearers took time to demonstrate their approval of his sentiments.

Following Mr. Bryan came Governor Altgeld, to whom had been assigned the subject, "Character and Mission of a Minority Party." Several others spoke.

FREE SILVERITES

At McKinley's Home Held a Post Mortem Over the Election.

CANTON, O., Jan. 7.—The Bryan free silver club of this city, had to-night what Allen O. Myers, of Cincinnati, one of the speakers, and an Ohio Democrat of prominence, is pleased to term a "post-mortem over the recent election." It is a banquet intended to do honor to the memory of Jackson.

Covers were laid for nearly 500 guests. The Women's Auxiliary to the club assisted in the arrangements and many women and children were among the guests. A number of local leaders in the Democratic, Populist and Prohibition parties including General I. R. and Mrs. Sherwood, delivered addresses.

Toasts were also responded to by General A. J. Warner, of Marietta; Allen O. Myers, of Cincinnati; Congressman-elect J. J. Lentz, of Columbus; Judge Blandin, of Cleveland, and others.

Invitations were sent broadcast over the country and letters sent by William J. Bryan, Hon. Richard P. Bland, Senator Stewart, and J. R. Scovoren, were read during the celebration.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

Little Change Noted, but the Same Faith in the Future Remains.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7.—The American Manufacturer's review of the iron and steel trades says:

"The only thing approaching a flurry in the local iron and steel market is shown in lines where disturbed combinations have upset prices. So far as the general market is concerned the conditions of this week are practically those shown in our last report. There is still the general dullness and disposition to defer transactions. In pig iron the situation continues unchanged, and in the vast output of finished products there is a little or nothing represented, but interest seems to center in Bessemer steel. Their line is considerably disturbed just now, and the falling prices furnish about the only excitement in the iron and steel trade at present."

"The stock-taking season continues to keep down iron and steel production. In the finishing lines this inactivity matters little, as the output is still ahead of the demand. There has been a great deal of Bessemer steel during the past two weeks and in some cases prices have been very low. There is still the same faith shown in the future of the trade, although to some, the confidently expected improvement is a long time coming."

CARLISLE PLACED.

Report that He will Go on the Supreme Bench.

MAY SUCCEED JUSTICE FIELDS.

Who, It is Said, will Retire Before the Fourth of March to Give President Cleveland an Opportunity to Name His Old Friend, the Kentucky Statesman, as His Successor—Cardinal Desires it for the Sacrifice He Made—West Virginia Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Among the possible things now under quiet discussion at the capitol are the resignation of Associate Justice Fields, of the supreme bench, and the nomination of Secretary Carlisle to the vacancy. The basis for this prognostication is given in detail by those who profess to know what is going on in the inner circle, and the outcome indicated is anticipated with confidence.

The story is that the secretary and Justice Fields are intimate friends, and that the latter is now at an age when he cannot reasonably expect to remain on the bench many years. It is therefore a matter of indifference to him personally whether he shall retire before the fourth of March or after, and from a political standpoint he would prefer to have his place filled by an appointee of the present administration. It is asserted that he has indicated to somebody, presumably the President, that he is willing to vacate, and that naturally he has favored Mr. Carlisle as his successor.

The statement is also made that Mr. Cleveland wants to do something for the man who sacrificed his political standing in his home state by his zeal in upholding the administration policy on the money question, and that Mr. Carlisle will be pleased to accept a life position at the hands of his chief. Few people here believe that Mr. Carlisle can come to the senate from Kentucky.

Democrats and Republicans of that state agree that such a thing is impossible, and it is asserted on good authority that at least three silver Democrats in the legislature will vote for a straight Republican in preference to Carlisle, if he is accepted, and there being no prospect for his preference under a Republican administration, the anxiety of the President to provide for Mr. Carlisle is the more pronounced. This is the way the story of Mr. Carlisle's transfer to the bench is backed up by a leading Democrat of shrewdness and evident sincerity.

Three of the West Virginia delegation in Congress, Messrs. Dayton, Huling and Miller, voted against the Loud bill, affecting the postal laws in reference to second class matter and the fourth, Mr. Dovenor, was paired.

Two Pennsylvania capitalists, who were here to-day in conference with Mr. Dayton, left to-night for Randolph and Tucker counties, in West Virginia, to look at the timber lands there, with a view to investment.

Senator Elkins returned here to-day from Elkins, W. Va., whither he had been called by the death of his father. Ex-Senate Senator Campbell of Wheeling, and George H. Flood, of Huntington, are in Washington. Mr. Campbell is on his way to Charleston.

ALLISON TALKS

He Emphatically Says He Will Not Be in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—Senator Allison arrived in Washington to-day from Canton, where he had a two days' conference with President-elect McKinley. In answer to inquiries by the Associated Press the senator said in substance that his conference with Mr. McKinley was of a confidential character and therefore he was not at liberty to discuss it. As for himself, however, he would say that he would not be in Mr. McKinley's cabinet. As to others whose names had been prominently mentioned in connection with the cabinet, he knew little. Whether Senator Sherman or Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, had been or would be offered portfolios he did not know. Neither, he added, had he much definite information in regard to Mr. Dingley, of Maine.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Negro Outlaw Murders Four Persons and Escapes.

MAYSVILLE, S. C., Jan. 7.—Simon Cooper, the negro outlaw who shot and killed another negro and wounded several others at Magnolia, a few days ago, added more murder to his record this morning near Magnolia. Cooper entered the house of Mr. Ben Wilson, about sunrise and demanded the use of Mr. Wilson's buggy, which was refused. This human monster then picked up an axe and split Mr. Wilson's head open. He attacked Mr. Wesley Wilson, the son, and murdered him in a like manner. Cooper then murdered Mrs. Wesley Wilson with the same weapon, after which he struck down a negro, who had approached on hearing the noise, and left the axe sticking in the negro's head. Cooper escaped.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The receivers and directors of the Union Pacific railroad are on an inspection tour.

The steamer City of Duluth caught fire off Milwaukee yesterday, and was saved with difficulty.

The Bankers' Exchange Bank, at Minneapolis, which suspended some days ago, has resumed business.

Fire in Pittsburgh early this morning gutted David's Eden Musee and endangered the Commercial Gazette building. Loss \$15,000.

The entire Pennsylvania national guard, numbering about 14,000 troops, will take part in the inaugural parade at Washington, on the 4th of March.

President Cleveland began his annual series of state dinners last night, with a dinner to the members of the cabinet. Ex-Secretaries Hoke Smith and Bissell were among the guests.

It having been definitely settled that Senator Allison, of Iowa, will not go in the McKinley cabinet, it is believed that Senator Sherman, holder of the key to the situation, it is said that Mr. Sherman will visit the President-elect soon for a conference.

The Commercial Bank of Eau Claire, Wis., capital \$30,000, closed yesterday. The failure is due to the suspension of the Allemania bank of St. Paul. President Allen states that the Eau Claire institution will wind up affairs and depositors will be paid in full.

Governor-Just Powers, of Maine; Governor-elect Walcott, of Massachusetts; and Governor-elect Pingree, of Michigan, will all be inaugurated yesterday with the usual ceremonies. Their inaugural addresses were mainly devoted to state issues. Only incidentally were national questions touched upon.

CHEAT RIVER RAILROAD.

Prospect for Its Early Completion—Rich Country to be Opened Up.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. KINGWOOD, W. Va., Jan. 7.—There are good indications that the long talked of railroad down Cheat river will soon be built. Two companies have proposed building a railroad connecting with the Baltimore & Ohio at Rowlesburg, Preston county, down the river to Fairchance, Pa. To-day the West Virginia Northern railroad company, whose headquarters are at Philadelphia, obtained a right of way for nine miles of this railroad. The country would grant the company the use of a now disused county road for the purpose, upon the condition that the railroad be built at once.

The company, through its attorney, Mr. P. J. Crogan, says that work will be commenced on that road very soon. The parties at the head of the company are Messrs. John F. and J. J. Steer, of Philadelphia, who own vast timber and mineral lands along the proposed route. Other Philadelphia capitalists are also financially interested.

The Cheat River railroad company, with headquarters at 43 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, has been expected to build this railroad for some time. Hon. Charles M. Bishop, a wealthy banker of this place, appeared before the court in the interests of another railroad, presumably the one last above mentioned, and asked that the right of way granted by the court be upon the conditions of immediate completion of the road by the Philadelphia company. He said that if this company did not build the road at once, he had one in view that would.

The entire length of the proposed road will be nearly fifty miles. Mr. L. H. Hamilton, a representative of the Philadelphia company, was seen by your representative, but he declined to be interviewed. He stated, however, that his company meant business and would build the railroad down Cheat river at once.

There are valuable mineral beds and forests of fine timber along the route, and the proposed road will develop a valuable section of country heretofore undeveloped.

There are two railroads in West Virginia called the West Virginia Northern. The one proposed as above mentioned and a short line by that name owned by a local company and connecting this town with the Baltimore & Ohio at Tunnelton. One of them will likely change the name.

CAMERON WENT DRY.

And the Anti-Saloon People Celebrated Their Victory.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CAMERON, W. Va., Jan. 7.—Even the result of the November election paled into insignificance as compared to the outburst that greeted the announcement to-night that W. R. McDonald, the anti-liquor candidate for mayor, was elected over T. C. Pipes, by a majority of forty-four votes, and that the whole anti-liquor ticket was elected by good round majorities.

An impromptu parade joined in by a very large number of the most prominent ladies, and a large number of men, was formed and headed by the Cameron County soldiers, who marched through the streets shooting rockets, burning red fire and blowing horns, to which was added the din of hundreds of voices keyed to high C.

At the corner of Main and Railroad streets the procession halted and the mayor-elect was called on for a speech and his hearty response set the audience wild with enthusiasm. The contest had been long and stubborn and the drys were thoroughly enthused over their victory.

Morgantown Election.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 7.—At the municipal election here to-day L. D. Peck was chosen mayor; W. Arnett, recorder, and W. W. Hayes, Dr. J. P. Fitch, T. B. Williams, Prof. R. C. White and J. J. Wharton, councilmen. The council contains a majority favoring license. The mayor-elect is an anti-liquor man. There were four tickets in the field, but party politics did not enter into the contest. The proposition to bond the town was defeated. A light vote was polled.

Serious Wreck Near Terra Alta.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

TERRA ALTA, W. Va., Jan. 7.—A serious but not fatal freight wreck occurred on the Cranberry grade, near Terra Alta, last night. A freight train derailed a car loaded with corn, and while the car was being replaced on the track another train came up on the other track and sidwiped the wrecked car, resulting in fireman Worthington Smith being seriously, but not fatally injured, and laborer Charles Willoughby receiving slight injuries. Both tracks were clear within an hour.

Caused by a Lamp Explosion.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. Va., Jan. 7.—A lamp explosion caused a dwelling occupied by Charles Ashby, at Tunnelton, to burn to the ground last night. The family was unable to save a thing. The house was owned by A. J. Bonafide, the wealthy merchant of Tunnelton. Loss \$1,000.

OLD THEORY EXPLODED.

Rich Vein of Gold Discovered at a Depth of 2,100 Feet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The mining world has been set by the ears by the developments in the Kennedy mine in Grass Valley, within the past few days. At perpendicular depth of over 2,100 feet a body of rich ore, fully thirty feet in width, has been discovered. The magnitude of the ore body will compare favorably with any yet found, and the great depth at which it lies explodes a long cherished and heretofore believed infallible tradition of the search for gold on the Pacific coast.

It is an old theory which age has almost crystallized into a formula, that gold ore disappears after a certain depth has been attained. This is a creed of every old prospector from the Yukon to the Panama isthmus.

The developments in the Kennedy mine not only topples over this old time belief, but may lead to a revolution in mining in this state, for the deeper progress made in the Kennedy the wider grows the ore body.

SHE PLEADS GUILTY.

Collapse of the Notorious Libel Suit—Lady Scott Will Receive a Heavy Sentence.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—When the hearing of the libel suit brought against Lady Selina Scott and John Cockerton, engineer, and William Aylott, a valet, by her son-in-law, Earl Russell, was resumed at the Central criminal court this morning, counsel for the defense announced that the plea of justification was withdrawn and that the defense agreed upon a verdict of guilty here that Lady Selina Scott and Aylott will be heavily sentenced, for Justice Hawkins intimated that it must not be supposed that because the case was abruptly ended, the punishment would be merely nominal.

Earl Russell was hissed by the crowd outside the court.

AN AMERICAN

Under Arrest in Havana Charged With Conspiracy.

WILL SHARE FATE OF OTHERS

Who Have Been Charged with Similar Offenses Since the War Began—The Damnable Refused Clearance Papers Until Her Recent Movements are Made Known—Instructions Received From Washington by Collector Blase—General News Bearing on the Cuban War.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Dr. Casper Betancourt, a naturalized American citizen, and a well known dentist, who was arrested here on December 7, as a political suspect, is said to have been one of the leaders of the insurgents during the ten years' war. It now appears that he is charged with conspiring against the government in handling mail matter intended for the insurgents in connection with Gustav Martinez, the collector of the revolutionary junta, the agent of Aguirre, the insurgent leader and Jose Maria Diaz, the agent of Castillo, also a leader of the insurgents.

The king's attorney last night sent the first documents in the proceedings against Dr. Betancourt to the district court, where he will be tried before an ordinary tribunal. Diaz and Martinez have already been sent to the Chafarinas Islands.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 7.—The steamer Danless, Captain Miers, returned to Jacksonville at midnight. W. A. Blase, owner of the tug, says that he will, in a few days, load her with arms and ammunition and munitions of war and will then clear her for Cuba.

This morning Mr. Blase applied for clearance for the Danless to the port of Neuvas, Cuba, with munitions of war, but Collector Blase refused to grant the clearance to the tug until he had consulted the authorities at Washington, which was done by wire. The collector received instructions this afternoon to make a full report of the vessel's recent movements.

DELGADO'S ESCAPE

From Death Little Short of Marvelous.

How the Newspaper Man was Saved.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A Havana special to the Mail and Express says: The escape from instant death of Harry Delgado, the Mail and Express correspondent, was little short of marvelous. It was learned here yesterday that he has undergone an operation in the San Ambrosia hospital, and that it will be determined at the end of nine days whether he is likely to live or die. Delgado's vitality was much reduced by his experiences. He lay for ten weeks in a hatched hut, without medical attention. When his hiding place was discovered, he was so weak that he could scarcely move. He had no arms and no ammunition. The commander of the squadron was about to dispatch him with a machete, after asking his name. One of the Spanish soldiers remembered that there was a reward of 200,000 pesetas for the capture of Ricardo Delgado, or Perido Delgado, suspected of being filibustering agents in Florida. They believed Henry Delgado to be one of these two and carried him off to Havana, where they expected to see him shot, after having received the blood money.

CAUSED BY DRINK

A Drunken Engineer Responsible for the Sinking of the Commodore.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 7.—A special to the Dispatch from Ormond-by-the-Sea, Florida, brings new and important information regarding the cause of the sinking of the steamer Commodore, which has been reported to have been scuttled by a Spanish traitor on board.

The Dispatch's correspondent held an interview at Dayton with Captain Murphy, of the lost steamer. In which the latter stated that the report that the Commodore had been sunk by traitors is not true.

"All the crew, twenty-seven in number, were loyal to the Cuban cause. The trouble that caused the sinking of the ship originated in the engineers' department." The engineer, the captain said, had been drinking heavily and that when they discovered the ship leaking and the pumps did not work, it was too late to save her.

THREE FRIENDS' TRIUMPH

Cannot be Prosecuted as a Pirate—The Law in the Matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The report that the government intends to prosecute the alleged filibuster, the Three Friends, and her officers on a charge of piracy,